

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 13, 1859.

NO. 73.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH
IS PUBLISHED BY
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,

AT \$1 50 for the Session.

THE TRI-WEEKLY will be published at the end of the Session for FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be postpaid to insure attention.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS,
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$12 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HORNOR,
1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855 and
1856—in Philadelphian. Price 1 00

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols.
of Ben. Monroe's Reports \$5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STAT.—
1 vol. Price 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"The American
Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes,"
Pamphlet. Price—10cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIN'S SPEECHES. Pamphlet.
Price—5cts.

BLANKS,
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURTS—JUDGES OF all kinds
Price—6cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECU-
TIVES—6cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S RELEVING BONDS. Price—60cts per
quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60cts per
quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a
Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—
Price—\$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.
Orders from a distance for any of the above
and other kinds of paper will be promptly attended
when accompanied by a deposit of 25cts, and will be
forwarded by mail. The postage will be pre-paid upon the
condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the
article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal
Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business
admitted into his hands will be faithfully and promptly attend-
ed to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair Street,
four door from the Bridge. [Jan. 3, 1859.]

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upperstreets. [May 23, 1856.]

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend par-
ticulars to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confined to him will meet with prompt
attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over
W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&twd.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of
Law, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

BENJAMIN MONROE.
JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-resident
and others. [April 9, 1856—tf.]

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the teeth will be directed by a
surgeon who has had much success. From
this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the
patient, void of danger. All work warranted;
the workman will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully
received.

Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1859.

G. W. CRADDOCK.
CHARLES F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on Saint Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in copartnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts
of the adjoining counties. [Jan. 5, 1856—tf.]

MORTON & GRISWOLD.
Bookbinders, Stationers, Blinds, and Drapery
and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

WE are now closing out a lot of COAL OIL LAMPS
and BURNERS, together with a small lot of
COAL OIL at COST. As the season is rapidly ap-
proaching when lights of some kind must be used, we
can recommend the RIBBLETT'S—Superior in
Intricacy, quality, and brilliancy, and much cheaper than any
other light. If you want a real bargain call immediately
at our stock must be disposed of fast.

DOXON & GRAHAM, Agents.

Aug. 30 1856—tf.

GEO. C. BAIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
AND

PRODUCE BROKER,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Grain,
Produce, Grass Seeds, &c., &c.

ALSO—
Agent for the Valentine Fast Freight Ex-
press Line.

Time Receipts given to New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis,
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1856—tf.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Court
debtors or residents in any part of the State.

He will be at home in the office of his clients
and answer their calls, and will be prompt to
call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients, and
will be prompt to call on them.

He will be at the office of his clients,

THE COMMONWEALTH,
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 12, 1859.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Reform church.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the H. R., by Mr. Foote, Assistant Secretary, announcing the passage by that House of sundry bills, [They will be noticed when acted on by the Senate.]

REPORT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. ALEXANDER laid before the Senate the Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville; which lies on the table one day under the rule.

Hou. L. W. ANDREWS appeared in his seat to-day, having been prevented from attending heretofore by business.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. GLENN, and apparently referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CISSELL—Judiciary—A bill to charter the German Washington Mutual Association of Louisville: re-committed.

Mr. WHITTAKER—Circuit Courts—A bill for the benefit of the Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts of this Commonwealth: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—A bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court: [allows him to make in dexes and receive pay therefor:] passed.

Mr. GROVER—same committee—A bill to authorize the Owen County Court to change the State road from Owenton to Georgetown: pass ed.

Mr. CHAMBERS—Internal Improvements—A bill to repeat the act of February, 1853, concerning chartered Turnpike roads in Montgomery county: passed.

Mr. IRVAN—Privileges and Elections—A bill to change the voting place in Indian Creek precinct in Owsley county: passed.

Mr. GROVER—Codes of Practice—A bill to amend the 26th section of the Criminal Code of Practice: placed in the orders of the day, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCBRAYER—County Courts—A bill to change the time of the Quarterly Courts in Powell county: passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Washington County Court: passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Quarterly Courts of Allen county: passed.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. DENNY—A bill to charter Russell Lodge, No. 284, of Free and Accepted Masons: passed.

Mr. RUST—a bill to provide for a conventional rate of interest in this Commonwealth: [allows ten per cent on contracts to that effect, but banks are not to receive more than now allowed by law:] referred to Judiciary committee, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Senator FISK being sick bid leave of absence indefinitely.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. GLENN offered a resolution to appoint a committee to visit and examine the Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville: lies over one day.

Mr. GROVER offered a preamble and a series of resolutions in relation to the running off and escape of slaves from the United States to Canada: they lie on the table and were ordered to be printed. [They will be published in full when acted on by the Senate.]

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in bills as follows, to wit:

Mr. WALTON—A bill to establish a school for imbecile and idiotic children.

Mr. GROVER—A bill concerning the Southern Bank of Kentucky, and the State Bonds held by said bank.

Mr. WALTON—A bill for the purpose of preventing marriages of consanguinity.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to authorize the records of Surveyor of Adair county to be transcribed.

Mr. GROVER—A bill to repeal all laws incorporating the town of Monterey, in Owen county.

Mr. LYONS—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the City Court of Louisville.

Mr. ANTHONY—A bill to amend the law of county levies.

Mr. BARICK—A bill to apply one half of all fines and forfeitures to the Common School fund of the State.

Mr. WALTON—A bill to amend chapter 28 Revised Statutes, title "Crimes and Punishments."

Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill to amend chapter 23, art. 3d, Revised Statutes.

Mr. GILLIS—A bill to establish a State road from London to Somerset.

Mr. CISSELL—A bill to repeal the law requiring the county courts to appoint commissioners to revise the list of taxable property taken in by commissioners.

Mr. GIBSON—A bill for the benefit of James Hecker, late Sheriff of Owsley county.

Mr. READ—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Hodgenville, in Larue county.

Mr. TAYLOR—A bill to amend the act establishing Quarterly Courts in this Commonwealth.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor's Message nominating T. B. Monroe, Jr., as Secretary of State, was taken up, and the nomination confirmed by the Senate.

THE REPORT OF KEEPER OF PENITENTIARY

Was ordered to be printed.

THE REPORT LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Was ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ORDERS—ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock Messrs. GROVER and ANDERSON were appointed to inform the H. R. that the Senate was ready to proceed to the election of a Senator in Congress, to serve for six years, from and after the 4th of March, 1861.

A message was received from the H. R. announcing their readiness to proceed to said election.

Mr. GROVER nominated Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

Mr. RHEA nominated Hon. Joshua F. Bell.

A committee was appointed to inform the H. R. of the nominations.

A message was received from the H. R. announcing the same nominations in that house.

The vote was then taken and it stood thus:

For Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—Messrs. Speaker (Merriweather), Abel, Acree, Brown, Burns, Burton, Cleagle, Chambers, Cleary, Coffey, Coleman, Croxton, John W. Cook, Day, Dobyns, Dodson, Gaither, Gale, Geiger, Goheen, Gowdy, Griffen, Gudgel, Harrison, Hayes, Hill, Hilt, Hodge, Hunter, Husbands, Jacob, Sylvester Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lannom, Leach, Linn, Mann, Massey, McElroy, McFarland, McKee, Ratcliff, Rapier, Rice, Richardson, Riddell, Roberts, Salyers, Shawhan, Sledd, Stivers, Walker, D. P. White, 53.

For Mr. BELL—Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, Brannon, Bueker, Burbridge, Burdett, Burnham, Clay, Cleveland, Milton J. Cook, Downey, Ewing, Fisher, Fogle, Fornan, Ganaway, Gilbert, Goolooloone, Hines, Lackey, Luttrell, Lyne, W. L. Neale, Fieling Niel, Ritter, Rodman, Shaver, Trull, Ishmael H. Smith, H. H. Smith, Sneed, Terry, Tevis, Thompson, Tye, J. W. Wbir, Wole, Word—38.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had received 81 votes.

Mr. BELL had received 52 votes.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly

elected U. S. Senator for 6 years, from and after the 4th of March, 1761.

Mr. RUST moved that a committee of two be appointed to act with a H. R. committee, to inform Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE of his election: adopted, and Messrs. RUST and GILLIS were appointed.

And then, on motion of Mr. GROVER, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the H. R., by Mr. Foote, Assistant Secretary, announcing the passage by that House of sundry bills, [They will be noticed when acted on by the Senate.]

REPORT OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. ALEXANDER laid before the Senate the Report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville; which lies on the table one day under the rule.

Hou. L. W. ANDREWS appeared in his seat to-day, having been prevented from attending heretofore by business.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. GLENN, and apparently referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CISSELL—Judiciary—A bill to charter the German Washington Mutual Association of Louisville: re-committed.

Mr. WHITTAKER—Circuit Courts—A bill for the benefit of the Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts of this Commonwealth: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—A bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court: [allows him to make in dexes and receive pay therefor:] passed.

Mr. GROVER—same committee—A bill to authorize the Owen County Court to change the State road from Owenton to Georgetown: pass ed.

Mr. CHAMBERS—Internal Improvements—A bill to repeat the act of February, 1853, con cerning chartered Turnpike roads in Montgom ery county: passed.

Mr. IRVAN—Privileges and Elections—A bill to change the voting place in Indian Creek precinct in Owsley county: passed.

Mr. GROVER—Codes of Practice—A bill to amend the 26th section of the Criminal Code of Practice: placed in the orders of the day, and ordered to be printed.

[There having been a resolution introduced to inquire into the legality of the election of Mr. ENGLISH, of Hardin, we deem it due to him to state that he declined voting upon all propositions introduced, until the question of his right to his seat shall have been decided.]

Messrs. BURNAM, RODMAN, and HITT were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote of the two Houses, and after a short time Mr. BURNAM reported that.

Mr. BELL had received 52 votes.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had received 51 votes.

And then the House adjourned.

[There having been a resolution introduced to inquire into the legality of the election of Mr. ENGLISH, of Hardin, we deem it due to him to state that he declined voting upon all propositions introduced, until the question of his right to his seat shall have been decided.]

Messrs. BURNAM, RODMAN, and HITT were appointed a committee to compare and report the joint vote of the two Houses, and after a short time Mr. BURNAM reported that.

Mr. BELL had received 52 votes.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE had received 51 votes.

And then the House adjourned.

Important Correspondence.

We copy from the Washington Constitution of Thursday, Dec. 8, the following correspondence. It is prefaced by the following introduction by the editor of the Constitution:

Gov. Wise having, in his late message to the Legislature of Virginia, commented with some severity upon the letter addressed by the President to him on the 28th ultimo, and having communicated both letters to the Legislature, we have obtained a copy of this correspondence, and now publish it for the information of the public:

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25, 1859.

Sta: I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy, of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages and victims in case of execution. The execution will take place next Friday, as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obliged to call out one thousand men, who are now under arms, and, if necessary, shall call out the whole available force in this State, to carry into effect the sentence of our laws on the 2d and 16th proximo.

Same—A bill to exempt all persons over 60 years from paying county levy: refused.

Same—A bill for the benefit of E. York, a deaf and dumb woman in Marshall county.

Mr. EWING—A bill to repeal all laws allowing supervisors of tax books to change tax assessed on property without notice to the owner.

Same—A bill to branch the Court of Appeals.

Mr. CROXTON—A bill to repeal 1st section of act chartering city of Louisville.

Mr. TEVIS—A bill to amend title 18, chapter 1, Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. WOLFE—A bill to authorize the clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court to certify deeds for record which may be in his office uncertified by the former incumbent.

Same—A bill to amend the criminal law in relation to counterfeiting.

Mr. HUSBANDS—A bill to change the 1st Judicial District, and regulating the courts therein.

Mr. RICHARDSON—A bill to amend title 18, chapter 1, Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. WILFRE—A bill to amend the act incorporating certain turnpike roads in Montgomery county.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Montgomery Library Association.

Mr. SHAVER—A bill in relation to the records of the Police Court of the town of Greenville, in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. SLEDD—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas County Court.

Mr. JACOB—A bill providing for a general road law.

Mr. CROXTON—A bill to repeal so much of the 5th section of chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, as requires the County Courts to designate the day on which commissioners shall meet to divide lands and slaves, and to lay off dowers to widows under orders of said court.

Mr. FINN—A bill concerning Southern Bank of Kentucky, and the bonds of the State held by said bank.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating certain turnpike roads in Montgomery county.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Montgomery Library Association.

Mr. SHAVER—A bill in relation to the records of the Police Court of the town of Greenville, in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. SLEDD—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas County Court.

Mr. JACOB—A bill providing for a general road law.

Mr. CROXTON—A bill to repeal so much of the 5th section of chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, as requires the County Courts to designate the day on which commissioners shall meet to divide lands and slaves, and to lay off dowers to widows under orders of said court.

Mr. FINN—A bill concerning Southern Bank of Kentucky, and the bonds of the State held by said bank.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating certain turnpike roads in Montgomery county.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Montgomery Library Association.

Mr. SHAVER—A bill in relation to the records of the Police Court of the town of Greenville, in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. SLEDD—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas County Court.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1859.

To Members of the Legislature.

Extra copies of the *Daily Commonwealth*, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be furnished at 2 cents each, and extra copies of the *Weekly* put up in wrappers at 4 cents each.

Gentlemen wishing extra copies of either the *Daily* or *Weekly* will please leave their orders beforehand at this office, or with JAMES M. TODD, in the H. R., or G. W. LEWIS, in the Senate, Reporters for this paper. Orders for the *Weekly* must be left by Saturday evening of each week, as it is published on Monday; and for the *Daily* the day before the publication of the paper which is wanted.

Extra copies of this paper containing the Governor's Message, can be furnished to those who wish them at 2 cents each.

The Frankfort Commonwealth
FOR THE
SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Daily, | \$1 50 |
| Weekly, | 75 |
| Six copies of Daily for | 7 50 |
| Ten copies of Daily for | 12 00 |
| Twenty copies of Daily for | 20 00 |

And for any larger number than twenty at same rate.

Five copies of Weekly for \$3 00

Ten copies of Weekly for 5 00

An Asylum for Idiots.

That part of the Governor's Message which recommends the establishment of a school for the education of idiots and feeble-minded children meets with the unqualified approbation of all parties, and does credit to the Governor's heart. In view of the fact that there are now in Kentucky more than 800 of these unfortunate persons, 500 of whom are supported by the State, at a cost of about \$30,000 per annum, the policy of a school for the purpose of fitting them to earn their own livelihoods, and, more than all, to open their minds to the influences of religion and reason, and thus prepare them to enjoy the blessings of life, must be evident to every one. The practicability of such a scheme has already been tested, and resulted in unlooked-for success. Of course they can never be brought to a high standard of intellectual strength, but few of them are so entirely destitute of sense as not to be susceptible of great improvement by cultivation and care. Their facilities are yet dormant, but much has and can be done to develop them and render them comparatively useful members of the body politic. We distinctly recollect the exhibition of educated imbeciles before the last Kentucky Legislature, and it affords us great pleasure to testify to the eminent success which had attended the humane efforts of the gentleman who had them in charge. All other classes of our unfortunate have had Asylums furnished for them by the State; then why not for the imbeciles too?

In this connection we would remark that it is a matter to be regretted that the State institutions have not been located at the Capitol, under the immediate supervision of the State authorities, and directly under the eye of the Legislature. As matters are, the Legislature is obliged to appoint a commissioner to go to different portions of the State, who return with imperfect reports. How much more understandingly could they legislate, if the Lunatic, Blind, and Deaf Mute Asylums being in Frankfort, so that each member of the Legislature could visit them in person, and judge for himself of their necessities and management. We trust that the General Assembly will reflect upon this point if they concur to establish the much needed asylum for idiots.

On yesterday morning the General Assembly proceeded to elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. J. J. Crittenden, whose term of office will expire the 4th of March, 1861. Both parties had selected their candidates in caucus, the Democratic members determining to unite on Vice President BRECKINRIDGE, and the Opposition choosing Hon. J. F. BELL, their standard bearer in the recent Gubernatorial contest. Mr. Breckinridge was, of course, elected on the first ballot, by strict party vote. The Guthrie men had boasted and ranted for some months past, and some of them wrote a letter to Mr. Breckinridge inquiring his views upon the subject of protection to slave property in the Territories. This, they said, was a trap which he could not avoid, and they fondly hoped that they would be enabled to defeat him by such means. But as soon as he was nominated by caucus, they determined to vote for him without awaiting his answer, which there is no sort of probability of their ever getting; and we are incredulous enough to believe that his answer would not have affected their votes, whatever it might have been.

The luck of Mr. Breckinridge, the newly elected Senator, is the general theme of conversation. To it, and his good manners, are ascribed, with some justice, his extraordinary success. Albeit far from a great man or a remarkable orator. Mr. Breckinridge is one of the shrewdest managers of his age in the country. He is not a great statesman, but he is sharp, a quality which he exhibits by holding his peace whenever a question arises in his party calculated to divide it. Certainly he is the most cautious man of his years to be found anywhere.

That Hon. Joshua F. Bell is one of the first men intellectually in the State, few who have known him at the bar, or who heard him upon the stump during his late brilliant canvass, will deny. As a popular orator he has few equals and no superior in Kentucky; an accomplished lawyer, and an agreeable gentleman in private life, let us hope that the time is not far distant, when the confidence of the party whose cause he so gallantly advocated, will be testified in a manner of more practical value than the barren compliment they paid him.

Of Hon. J. J. Crittenden our opinions are already well known, and a simple reference to his long public services, distinguished for conservatism, integrity, and fidelity to his State and country, is the highest tribute we can pay him. A liberal statesman, an eloquent orator, a pure patriot, unfortunately there are few like him left in the country. He is the last of that glorious band of noble spirits who gave the whole weight of their splendid powers to the good of their country, and who scorned to devote the intellect God had given them to the work of inflaming sectional prejudices, and to engendering jealousies among a people whose first and greatest interest it is to remain united. He will retire from office with the respect of good men of all parties. It will be many a long year ere the people of Kentucky cease to regard his name with reverence, or to hold his services in promoting harmony and good will in affectionate remembrance.

The following private dispatch was telegraphed to this city by Vice President Breckinridge, upon the receipt of the intelligence that the Democratic caucus had declared in his favor for the United States Senatorship:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1859.
MESSRS. BEN. M. HITT, R. R. REVILL, and W. N. ROBB—
I have just received your dispatch with feelings of gratitude to the Democracy of the Legislature. I have no words to express.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

But what about those questions propounded to Mr. Breckinridge by a number of the members of the Kentucky Legislature? We are apprehensive that he will "have no words to express" his opinions upon the subject of protection to slave property in the territories, though the embarrassment will not altogether proceed from "feelings of gratitude." He won't give a direct answer to those questions. And the fun of the matter is, that his interrogators will vote for him all the same whether he answers or not, without caring a great deal what his opinions may be. Was a Kentucky Democrat ever known to refuse to vote for the nominee of his party, because his soundness on the slavery question was suspected? Does not the endorsement of a Democratic caucus obliterate from the memory the vices of the past?

Do not forget that CLARKE'S GALLERY is adjoining the Telegraph Office, where every style of sun-light pictures are made, from the smallest miniature to life size—plain or colored in oil. Every body knows that no artist can color a picture to life simply giving directions as to color of hair, eyes, etc.; but to give a correct likeness the artist ought to see the subject occasionally. Mr. Clarke's oil colored photographs are enlarged and painted at his Gallery, thereby avoiding the trouble, vexation, and expense of having them sent out of the city half a dozen times for alterations; besides, we believe when we have a good Artist, (who is a citizen of our place,) he ought to be patronized. Remember the old adage, "charity begins at home."

It has been said with some truth that people never profit by the experience of anybody but themselves. We see this exemplified every day in the cases of those persons who are neglecting slight coughs and colds. They have seen hundreds of instances just like their own, in which a neglected cough or cold has run its full course and terminated in a fatal consumption; and yet they do not profit by the lesson thus taught them. To all such we would say that John Bull's Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry offers to them a sure, prompt, and safe remedy for all afflictions of the lungs that are not absolutely incurable. And even if their disease has been so long neglected as to leave no hope of a permanent cure, we know of no remedy that affords more temporary relief to the sufferer than this same Pectoral.

A friend of ours who had been badly caricatured by some self professing Artist, stepped into Harris' Gallery yesterday, and came away as proud as a cat with two tails.

It may seem a paradox, but it is nevertheless true, that, hit a man upon whatever part of the body you will, the blow is sure to go against his stomach.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

COMMONWEALTH
vs.
BRUCE.

Gallatin Circuit.

JUDGE STITES delivered the opinion of the Court.

If it were legally essential to a conviction under the act of '55-'56, for a violation of which this prosecution was had, to describe with precision, and prove the character of holding of the person controlling the premises upon which the gaming occurred, then no doubt could be entertained as to the propriety of the instruction given by the Circuit Court, of which the appellant complained; but it seems to us that it is not thus essential or necessary.

The gist of the offense is the gaming upon premises without permission of the person having control or dominion over them—whether as the absolute owner, lessor, tenant, or otherwise; and an allegation that such person is owner, occupant, and controller, does not necessarily require evidence showing title in him. All that is necessary upon this point is to prove that he had dominion or control over the premises, whether in one or the other capacity.

When this is done, the defendant, who has been guilty of gaming, may excuse himself from the penalty of the act, by showing permission from the person thus controlling the premises, but not otherwise.

It seems to us, therefore, that the Court below erred in instructing the jury, that they must believe that Smith was the owner of the premises, before they could convict.

Therefore, the judgment is reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial and further proceedings.

COMMONWEALTH
vs.
MAEPIN.

Barren Circuit.

Chief Justice SIMON delivered the opinion of the Court:

As under the constitution and laws of the United States, there was not, and could not, have been an election for the office of President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of November, 1856, the indictment in this case, which charges the defendant with betting on the result of that election is manifestly insufficient, inasmuch as the offense charged could not have been committed. The indictment is therefore defective in failing to state facts which constitute a public offense, and the demurrer thereto was properly sustained.

Wherefore the judgment is affirmed:

GOV. CHASE'S LETTER TO GOV. WISE.

We print below the letter sent to Gov. Wise by Gov. Chase, and alluded to in yesterday's telegraphic dispatches:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, December 1, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ult., postmarked 26th, together with a copy of one of the same date, addressed by you to the President, were received yesterday. No intelligence other than that contained in these letters has reached me, of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convey no such information, in respect to place or persons, as is necessary to enable the authorities of the State, in the absence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be made to appear, either by evidence transmitted by you, or otherwise, that unlawful combinations are being formed by any persons, or at any place in Ohio, for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her people, it will, undoubtedly, become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations, and defeat their unlawful purpose; and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed.

I observe with deep regret an intimation in your letter, that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue the invaders of her jurisdiction into the territories of adjoining States. At least WILLIAM WEST, deceased, are notified to present to you, or to the President, a bill of exchange, on or before the 1st day of January, 1860, for the amount of \$10,000, to be paid to you, or to such other person as the persons indebted to said estate might settle the same by that time. The heirs of said deceased are also notified that I have made a final award in the division of the negroes, &c., of said estate, and are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective shares.

W. C. SNEDD.
Advocate of Wm. West.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Statement of the Condition of the People's Bank of Kentucky, Dec. 1st, 1859.

ASSETS.

Notes discounted, \$234,568 50
Grist Mills, &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Mill Gearings, &c., Grist Mill Regulators, Shafting, Pulleys, Mill Gearings, &c.; Circular Saw Mill; Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels for Saw or Grist Mills, &c.

Dec. 6, 1859—wid & dw.

ADM. of Wm. West.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not paid their Taxes will save six percent, and some trouble, by paying their Taxes at my Office, on or before the 15th of this month.

Dec. 10, 1859—id.

H. L. TODD, S. F. C.

Notice.

AYER'S Auge Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Auge,
Remittent Fever, Chil Fever, Dumb
Auge, Periodical Headache, or Bilious
Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed
for the whole class of diseases originating
in bilious derangement, caused
by the Malaria of insinuate countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Auge. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this hateful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Auge from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Auge prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Auge is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodic. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health and energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and so efficacious.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, &c. They cured complaints, arising from a low state of the bowels, or derangement of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,
and for the relief of Consumptive
Patients in advanced stages of the
disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the uses of its virtues, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous afflictions of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures two or three times as remarkable as those.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MULLS and W. H. AVERILL,
Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

SURE ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati.

General Agents

March 25, 1859—14.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

HENRY MOSS, Administrator of Herman Bowmar, Jr., deceased, and John L. Barela and Herman Bowmar, Jr., Attorneys for the heirs in my office in the town of Versailles, Kentucky, on the 10th day of January, 1860, to audit and settle your accounts as Administrator and Attorney in fact, agreeable to a judgment of the Woodford Circuit Court at the October Term 1859 of said Court. The settlement to be continued from day to day until completed.

GEORGE COTTON, M. C. W. C. F.

November 15, 1859—W.H.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray in Franklin County, Ky., on the 2d day of November, 1859, by S. N. Clay, near Kirk's Mill, on South Elkford, one Red Steer, about 2 years old, mark: short swallow fork in the left ear, and a cross on the right ear. Appraised by the Sheriff of \$15. Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peace for the People, F. CHINN, J. P.

November 8, 1859—W.H.

WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

Will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, on the

19th Day of December,

it being County Court day, the Farm on which the late William Parker, deceased, resided, containing from One Hundred and Eighty to Two Hundred Acres.

The farm lies on Glenlyon's Creek, about 5 miles above Frankfort, and is bounded on the west by the State Timber.

Any person wishing to purchase said Farm would do well to call and examine it before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half Cash; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, without interest. Applied quarterly, or a lien on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

It is to take place at 12 o'clock.

JOHN PARKER.

A Small Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Farm one mile from Frankfort, on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, containing between 40 and 50 acres of Kentucky river bottom land, of the best quality. There is on the place a new stone Dwelling House, containing four rooms and a hall; also, three or four hundred Young Trees of choice fruit. It is a good situation for market garden. For terms, &c., apply to F. Swigert, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 29, 1859—W.H.

JOHN F. HARRIS.

NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE.

I AM prepared to insure the Lives of Negroes for variable terms.

January 21, 1859.

NOW READY.

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

NEW EDITION.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

This valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayfield, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since and up to the present time; thus embodying the whole Statutory System now in force in the State, in addition to the very great convenience of having all the text of these volumes illustrated, and enriched by full and copious notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may heretofore have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky, will be saved much labor of research by thus having a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory System of the State. In truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

The work is comprised in TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES, printed with new, clear type, upon the very best paper, and bound in superior law binding.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

Nov. 18, 1859—6m.

Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

EDGAR KEENON

JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

SUCCESSIONS TO

Morris & Hampton and H. Evans & Co.,

Main Street, Third Door from St. Clair,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Books.

Shoes.

Hats,

Cups, and

Straw Goods.

— ALSO —

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

Pen and Pocket Knives,

Razors and Scissors,

Port Monaries,

Hair and Cloth Brushes,

Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods.

At a liberal discount made to teachers.

November 9, 1859.

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its present condition, cordially recommend it to the endorsement and support of the

Frankfort Agency.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000, invested in state stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

It is a most safe and profitable mode of investing money, which entitles the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent, premium on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the New York requires as additional security, that \$1,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the following and important facts concerning the agency:

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are inserted in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

EMILY H. BAKER, Vice Pres.

THOMAS PAGE, Director.

CHARLES G. PHYTIAN, Director.

R. W. SCOTT, Director.

H. I. TODD, Director.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John L. Thorntree, \$5,000.

Thomas H. Davless, \$5,000.

William G. Craig, \$5,000.

John C. Herndon, \$5,000.

John T. Pendleton, \$1,500.

\$26,500.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.—W. C. SNEED, M. D.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Frankfort Branch Bank.

July 1, 1859—16.

John Bull's Compound Pectoral

OP

WILD CHERRY.

This most valuable preparation has been so uniformly fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor feels it his duty to call the attention of all those persons to it who are suffering from, or who are threatened with, affection of the Lungs or Throat. It is the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains also a proportion of the Materia Medica. Its component parts and proportions are well known to physicians everywhere, as the proprietor makes no secret of them, and they have met the universal approbation of the faculty. It is a general medicine, preferable to any other in the same class, and a general plan, preferring this species, and want large quantities of Peaches and Apple Trees, should send in their orders as soon as possible to insure the choice trees.

We will let with our Agents, PAOK, GAINES & PAGE, who will be entitled to them, and they will be forwarded to them by our Catalogue prices.

Sept. 12, 1859—2m.

GEO. G. CURTISS & CO.

Shop on St. Clair Street, in Room formerly occupied

by Morris & Hampton,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

AGENTS AT FRANKFORT.

AGE AND FEVER.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

ED. D. HOBBS & J. W. WALKER,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,

Twelve Miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on

the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 17, 1854.

CLERGYMAN

having cured himself of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the celebrated physician, Dr. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTRUCTOER is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is nothing less difficult in getting rid of it, than to use the Medicine. It is a pure vegetable of the Earth, and will be eaten with a relish by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time, it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

We co-operate with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work. Courier des Etats Unis, English and American Review, Daily Dispatch, New-Zealand National, Daily Advertiser, Day Book, Evening Standard, Railway, Empire, Police Gazette, New-York Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half Cash; the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, without interest.

Applied quarterly, or a lien on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

It is to take place at 12 o'clock.

JOHN PARKER.

Small Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Farm one mile from Frankfort, on the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, containing between 40 and 50 acres of Kentucky river bottom land, of the best quality. There is on the place a new stone Dwelling House, containing